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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 63 NUMBER 24

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

DECEMBER 10, 1951

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The Government of Venezuela and members of the cotton trade signed an agreement on November 26, 1951, establishing a price equivalent to 51 U.S. cents a pound to the grower for cotton of the highest quality grown in the country. This is only a slight decline from the previous price of 53.4 cents a pound in effect since early January 1951, and considerably higher than was expected by members of the trade, both growers and processors. Production of cotton in Venezuela in 1951-52 is still estimated at about 15,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with 5,000 bales in 1950-51. This should be more than sufficient to supply the local textile mills which consumed only about 14,000 bales in the 1950-51 season.

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The second official estimate placed the cotton area in Pakistan in 1951-52 at 3,070,000 acres, almost 10 percent more than the 2,800,000 acres harvested in 1950-51. The Trade is estimating production at from 6 to 10 percent above the 1,237,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) produced in 1950-51, or at about 1,335,000 bales.

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The current shortage of electricity in Bombay has led the Government of that province to reduce the work week in the textile mills from 48 to 40 hours. In addition each mill must cease operations for 6 weeks between February and June 1952. About one-half of the total spindles in India are located in Bombay Province.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD RICE CROP NEAR 1950-51

A first estimate of the 1951-52 (August-July) world harvest of rough rice places the crop at only slightly below the 340,000 million pounds produced in 1950-51, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Planted acreages were again at last year's record level. Unfavorable weather, however, has again reduced yield prospects in some countries having large acreages. Since the main crop of several countries of Southeast Asia is harvested from December 1 on, weather can still have an important bearing on the outcome of the world crop.

Prospects indicate that in Asia, where 92 percent of the world crop is produced, the harvest will decline in 1951-52. Less rice may be produced in both South America and Africa as a result of reported decreases in acreage. Sharp increases in North America and Europe, however, have nearly offset these declines.

The forecast of 311,000 million pounds for Asia in 1951-52 is about 1 percent, or 2,700 million pounds, less than in the year before. The principal decline is indicated in China, and Japan had a moderate decrease in output. Production gains are in prospect in India, Indochina, Pakistan, and Taiwan, while the harvests of Burma, the Philippines, and Thailand are not expected to be greatly different from last year.

The weather in China reportedly was not so favorable for rice production as in 1950; thus the crop showed a substantial reduction from the good harvest of last year. India's planted acreage reportedly declined slightly. Prospects there at the outset of the season were for a crop considerably above last year's unusually low yield, but lack of rain in important producing areas again is causing some deterioration in rice output. Recent rains reportedly have broken the drought in South India, and further rains in the remainder of 1951 could result in a better harvest than in the last four bad years in the largest rice-crop area of India. At present, it appears the total crop will be larger than last year's reduced outturn though below the level of other recent years.

Prospects in Japan during the growing period of 1951 were for another bumper rice crop, but unfavorable weather late in the season reduced the harvest. The Philippine acreage was as large as a year earlier, and thus far climatic conditions have been reported favorable for another good crop.

Preliminary estimates of the rice harvest of the surplus area - Thailand, Burma, and Indochina - indicate that the total production is about the same, or exceeds slightly, the 38,500 million pounds of a year earlier. It is still too early in the season to predict the final outturn of these crops. The outlook for Thailand's per acre yield is about the same as a year ago. The acreage of Burma is believed to be slightly larger than in 1950-51, and prospects thus far have been for at least

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 to 1944-45, annual 1949-50 to 1951-52 [1]

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1949-50	1950-51 [2]	1951-52 [2]	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1949-50	1950-51 [2]	1951-52 [2]	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1949-50	1950-51 [2]	1951-52 [2]
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
El Salvador	26	45	31	35	-	1,392	1,404	1,365	1,346	-	36.2	63.2	42.3	47.1	-
Mexico	96	155	267	267	-	1,904	1,547	1,525	1,184	-	182.8	239.8	407.1	316.0	-
Panama	50[3]	79	141	143	-	1,440	1,316	1,234	1,327	-	72.0[3]	104.0	174.0	189.7	-
United States	1,004	1,338	1,840	1,608	1,944	2,234	2,046	2,215	2,361	2,292	2,243.3	2,738.2	4,074.7	3,797.1	4,456.4
Cuba	45	69	120	126	137	958	1,035	1,117	1,325	1,628	43.1	71.4	134.0	167.0	223.0
Dominican Republic	80[3]	99	108	116	125	1,065	1,192	1,220	1,156	1,187	85.2[3]	118.0	131.8	134.1	148.4
Trinidad	10	13	25	-	-	1,350	1,562	2,424	-	-	13.5	20.3	60.6	-	-
Total	1,429	1,967	2,741	2,530	2,916	-	-	-	-	-	2,802.9	3,545.2	5,241.3	4,944.2	5,751.5
EUROPE															
Bulgaria	19	28	-	-	-	2,463	2,361	-	-	-	46.8	66.1	-	-	-
France	1	1	20	27	40	1,400	1,600	2,480	3,756	2,875	1.4	1.6	49.6	101.4	115.0
Greece	5	3	19	24	48	1,840	2,100	2,463	2,938	2,292	9.2	6.3	46.8	70.5	110.0
Italy	362	381	326	358	420	4,677	4,480	4,565	4,557	4,405	1,692.9	1,707.0	1,488.1	1,631.4	1,850.0
Portugal	47	59	70	85	95	3,253	2,895	2,441	3,506	3,474	152.9	170.8	170.9	298.0	330.0
Spain	110	119	142	143	155[4]	5,600	4,387	4,345	4,615	4,968	477.0	522.0	617.0	660.0	770.0
Total	553	612	654	719	864	-	-	-	-	-	2,392.6	2,507.8	2,545.7	2,918.3	3,403.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)[3]	384	-	-	-	-	[3] 1,901	-	-	-	-	[3] 730.1	697.5	-	-	-
ASIA															
Iran	534	580	544	530	476	1,566	1,638	1,499	1,693	1,653	836.0	950.1	815.7	897.5	787.0
Iraq	392	431	-	525	-	1,283	1,130	-	-	-	503.0	487.2	485.0	551.2	-
Turkey	78	66	66	58	71	2,642	2,665	2,914	2,931	3,165	206.1	175.9	192.3	170.0	224.7
Burma	12,671	10,650	9,300	9,143	9,400	1,238	1,162	1,226	1,258	1,255	15,683.3	12,375.0	11,400.0	11,504.6	11,800.0
China[5]	48,853	45,000	45,631	45,700	45,500[5]	2,259	2,200	2,150	2,265	2,176[5]	110,372.0	99,000.0	98,100.0	103,500.0	99,000.0
Taiwan	1,606	1,518	1,889	1,898	1,925	2,394	2,061	2,025	2,153	2,182	3,845.3	3,128.3	3,825.5	4,087.0	4,200.0
Manchuria	782	975	-	850	890	1,829	1,585	-	1,800	1,607	1,430.4	1,545.0	800.0	1,530.0	1,430.0
Indochina [6]	14,306	13,150	12,200	12,100	12,600	1,006	975	996	992	992	14,396.0	12,825.0	12,150.0	12,000.0	12,500.0
Indian Union	62.590	64,780	75,028	75,275	-	1.194	1.137	1,030	930	-	74,740.0	73,650.0	77,285.1	70,000.0	-

ASIA (Continued)															
Japan	7,862	7,653	7,880	7,940	7,850	3,408	3,267	3,262	3,330	3,185	26,793.1	25,003.9	25,701.6	26,443.0	25,000.0
Korea	3,838	3,601 7/	2,580	-	-	2,256	2,270	2,649	-	-	8,658.3	8,176.0 7/	6,834.5	6,467.6	-
Malayan Federation	745	790	931	908	-	1,634	1,424	1,662	1,514	-	1,217.1	1,125.0	1,546.9	1,375.0	-
Java and Madura	9,794	9,310	9,100	9,650	-	1,442	1,385	1,407	1,480	-	14,126.0	12,892.6	12,800.0	14,280.0	-
Pakistan	8/ 18,706	20,605	21,772	22,401	22,500	8/ 1,301	1,227	1,257	1,230	1,233	8/ 24,339.8	25,274.3	27,368.1	27,559.8	27,740.0
Philippine Republic	4,852	5,265	5,471	5,551	5,550	973	940	1,050	1,031	1,045	4,719.5	4,950.0	5,745.2	5,721.0	5,800.0
Thailand 9/	7,088	8,727	12,263	13,083	-	1,353	1,249	1,202	1,143	-	9,588.5	10,900.0	14,735.0	14,950.7	14,500.0
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	201,904	200,984	214,407	216,686	215,743	-	-	-	-	-	320,750.3	302,524.4	311,964.5	313,367.4	310,623.5
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	88	107	120	-	2,692	2,891	2,689	3,068	-	140.0	254.4	287.7	368.2	-
Brazil	2,323	3,042	4,760	4,500	-	1,287	1,409	1,471	1,467	-	2,989.1	4,285.8	7,000.0	6,600.0	-
British Guiana	70	83	100	-	-	2,289	2,199	2,416	-	-	160.2	182.5	241.6	-	-
Chile	13	68	66	58	-	3,515	3,469	2,808	1,531	-	45.7	235.9	185.3	88.8	-
Colombia	150	205	277	350	350	943	1,305	1,653	1,518	1,571	141.4	267.6	457.8	531.4	550.0
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.0	254.2	211.5	250.0	-
Paraguay	5	15	22	25	-	1,760	1,760	1,805	1,764	-	8.8	26.4	39.7	44.1	-
Peru	107	137	101	105	-	1,897	2,206	2,388	3,685	-	203.0	302.2	241.2	386.9	-
Surinam	37	35	40	44	-	2,081	2,306	2,772	2,500	-	77.0	80.7	110.9	110.0	110.0
Uruguay	13	13	34	35	-	2,992	2,862	2,591	2,823	-	38.9	37.2	88.1	98.8	-
Venezuela	2	11	25	40	-	1,150	1,127	1,084	1,378	-	2.3	12.4	27.1	55.1	-
Total	2,899	3,916	5,738	5,610	5,627	-	-	-	-	-	3,978.5	5,964.6	8,932.7	8,837.6	8,639.6
AFRICA															
Egypt	463	600	730	727	550	3,233	2,704	3,527	3,766	3,091	1,496.8	1,622.2	2,574.7	2,738.2	1,700.0
French West Africa	3/ 1,562	1,860	-	-	-	3/ 603	598	-	-	-	942.1	1,111.5	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,207	1,227	1,553	1,538	1,651	1,157	1,282	1,097	1,149	1,184	1,396.8	1,572.8	1,703.1	1,767.6	1,955.5
Sierra Leone	346	-	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Total	4,338	5,423	7,330	7,147	7,341	-	-	-	-	-	4,925.6	5,840.2	8,202.4	8,411.7	7,773.6
OCEANIA															
Australia	23	30	36	36	38	4,143	3,703	4,414	4,833	-	95.3	111.1	158.9	174.0	-
Fiji	10	22	-	-	-	1,940	2,059	-	-	-	19.4	45.3	-	-	-
Total	40	72	104	103	106	-	-	-	-	-	121.7	176.6	251.0	265.1	261.3
World total	211,547	213,364	231,394	233,220	233,027	-	-	-	-	-	335,701.7	321,256.3	337,987.6	339,644.3	337,387.5

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5-year average. 4/ Average 1930-34. 5/ Average 1931-37. 6/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 7/ South Korea only. In the 1935-39 period, production in this area averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 8/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 9/ Official statistics of Thailand.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

an average yield per acre. Some progress is under way in restoring the acreage of Cambodia and Vietnam (Cochinchina), the surplus area of Indochina, and production is expected to show a small gain from the preceding year. Pakistan's acreage and harvest reportedly are larger than the bumper crop of 1950-51.

Record crops in European countries reflect continued progress in the rice plantings of the postwar years. Rice output is estimated to have increased 17 percent from last year's record, and 42 percent from the prewar average harvests. Sizable acreage increases from 1950 occurred in all the countries of production - France (48 percent), Greece (100 percent), Italy (17 percent), Portugal (12 percent), and Spain (8 percent). Although unfavorable weather in Italy reduced the 1951 yield of rice per acre, the pronounced increase in acreage this year is expected to result in a crop larger than in 1950.

The North American harvest is 16 percent larger than a year earlier, and more than double the average production before the war. Rice output this year increased in nearly all countries, particularly the United States, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Haiti. A tentative forecast of the South American acreage indicates that, although there are acreage fluctuations in some countries, the total rice acreage probably will approximate 1950-51. Should only average yields be harvested, the production there would be less than in 1950-51, when good crops were produced.

Africa's crop will be smaller, primarily because of a pronounced decrease in Egypt's output. The acreage declined substantially as a result of the reduction in the 1951 flow of the Nile River. Rice in several minor producing countries of Africa, however, continued to expand in acreage.

This is one of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD GRAPE PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY SMALLER IN 1951

World production of grapes for all purposes during the 1951 crop season is indicated to be 35.3 million short tons, about 2 percent less than the 36.1 million short tons produced in the 1950 season, and 4 percent below the 1935-39 average of 36.6 million tons. In the 1951 season about 82 percent, or 29 million tons, is expected to be used for wine, 12 percent or 4.1 million for table use and 6 percent or 2.3 million for drying (raisins).

In North America the output of all grapes is expected to total 3.3 million short tons compared with 2.8 million in 1950 and 2.5 million, the 5-year 1935-39 average. The United States, with 3.2 million tons, produces by far the largest portion of the area, with Canadian and Mexican production relatively small. Of the total for the area about 1.6 million tons, or 49 percent, are expected to be used for wine; 771,000 tons, or 23 percent for table use, and 920,000 tons, or 28 percent, for raisins. These indications are largely determined by the results in the United States and should be considered only tentative since no official estimates of the utilization of the crop are yet available.

For Europe, total grape production in 1951 is indicated to be 23.5 million short tons compared with 24.8 million in 1950 and the 5-year prewar average of 26.2 million tons. Of the total indicated production in 1951 around 21.6 million tons are expected to be used for wine, 1.4 million for table use and 566,000 tons for raisins.

For Asia total grape production in 1951 is indicated to be 2.0 million short tons compared with 2.1 million in 1950 and the prewar average of 1.6 million tons. In contrast to the situation in other areas, most of this production probably will be for table use. The total for table use is 1.4 million tons or 70 percent of the total while 468,000 tons, or 24 percent, is expected to be used for raisins and only 115,000 tons, or 6 percent for wine.

Although it is too early to obtain adequate indications of production prospects in South America, the outlook is for a crop of 3.0 million short tons for 1951-52. This compares with 2.7 million tons in 1950-51 and the 1935-39 average of 2.4 million. The likely utilization for the area in 1951-52 is 2.5 million tons or 86 percent of the total for wine, 382,000, 13 percent for table use and only 29,000, 1 percent for raisins.

In Africa, total grape production in the 1951-52 season is expected to total 3.1 million tons or about the same as in 1950-51 and compares with the 1935-39 average of 3.5 million tons. Around 2.9 million tons or 94 percent of the total is expected to be for wine, 143,000 tons, 5 percent for table use, and 45,000 tons, 1 percent for drying (raisins).

GRAPES, total: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	21	29	37	29	26	55	49
Mexico	13	21	25	44	55	77	80
United States	2,444	2,653	3,036	3,078	2,650	2,707	3,199
Total	2,478	2,703	3,098	3,151	2,731	2,839	3,328
EUROPE							
Austria	156	91	140	144	142	138	150
Belgium 2/	13	13	13	13	13	17	17
Bulgaria	569	531	415	400	650	500	550
Czechoslovakia	80	37	90	73	67	65	65
France	8,928	6,363	6,606	6,997	6,340	9,616	7,861
Germany, Western Zone 3/	406	228	172	326	203	485	362
Greece	1,341	922	1,076	1,108	1,345	1,319	1,326
Hungary	704	485	474	651	848	700	770
Italy	7,105	6,261	5,816	6,378	6,510	6,603	6,660
Luxembourg	13	7	17	18	28	25	20
Malta	5	6	5	2	5	5	5
Netherlands	24	16	18	18	20	18	15
Portugal	1,202	1,624	1,669	1,349	1,261	1,257	1,125
Rumania	1,351	1,239	1,000	1,000	1,100	880	970
Spain	3,338	3,305	3,721	2,439	1,794	2,489	2,843
Switzerland	93	113	130	117	97	79	105
Yugoslavia	872	797	516	500	925	600	660
Total	26,200	22,038	21,878	21,533	21,348	24,796	23,504
ASIA							
Cyprus	56	45	47	56	71	69	75
Iran	145	136	88	198	88	198	218
Lebanon	4/	4/	88	88	90	99	110
Palestine	48	54	64	70	75	80	75
Syria	4/ 220	4/ 305	119	140	88	100	110
Turkey	1,083	1,159	810	1,468	1,930	1,542	1,322
Japan	72	63	35	37	38	40	43
Total	1,624	1,762	1,251	2,057	2,380	2,128	1,953
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	1,504	1,502	1,916	1,574	1,890	1,655	1,837
Brazil	229	213	264	259	258	295	300
Chile	506	473	586	581	650	610	650
Peru	31	38	39	44	44	50	50
Uruguay	109	113	118	130	116	127	115
Total	2,379	2,339	2,923	2,588	2,958	2,737	2,952
AFRICA							
Algeria	2,787	1,733	1,367	2,062	2,378	2,350	2,258
French Morocco	102	87	76	67	91	121	165
Tunisia	294	176	87	134	155	187	175
Union of South Africa	278	451	456	453	460	460	500
Total	3,461	2,447	1,986	2,716	3,084	3,118	3,098
OCEANIA							
Australia	483	506	571	494	490	450	500
World total	36,625	31,795	31,707	32,539	32,991	36,068	35,335

GRAPES for the table: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	10	13	13	11	12	29	32
Mexico	13	21	25	44	55	77	80
United States	665	597	709	635	606	587	659
Total	688	631	747	690	673	693	771
EUROPE							
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium 2/	13	13	13	13	13	17	17
Bulgaria	148	119	115	100	150	100	110
Czechoslovakia	9	3	9	8	7	7	7
France	165	172	228	147	140	211	181
Greece	92	60	88	116	121	151	141
Hungary	42	31	44	61	79	60	70
Italy	368	432	420	457	493	488	492
Netherlands	24	16	18	18	20	18	15
Rumania	191	162	150	150	165	100	110
Spain	158	176	190	190	190	190	190
Switzerland	4	4	5	5	4	3	4
Yugoslavia	87	80	51	50	75	45	50
Total	1,302	1,269	1,332	1,316	1,458	1,391	1,388
ASIA							
Cyprus	28	20	23	28	35	34	37
Lebanon	4/	4/	63	63	65	71	78
Palestine	38	43	50	55	60	65	60
Syria	4/ 158	4/ 220	86	112	63	72	80
Turkey	595	829	651	1,139	1,573	1,199	1,072
Japan	72	63	35	37	38	40	43
Total	891	1,175	908	1,434	1,834	1,481	1,370
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	256	232	218	207	235	202	209
Brazil	90	90	86	97	121	75	80
Chile	30	37	75	83	94	83	90
Uruguay	6	5	3	1	3	4	3
Total	382	364	382	388	453	364	382
AFRICA							
Algeria	14	18	17	24	26	26	25
French Morocco	12	10	8	8	10	22	33
Tunisia	38	23	11	17	20	24	20
Union of South Africa	14	21	29	30	55	54	65
Total	78	72	65	79	111	126	143
OCEANIA							
Australia	16	18	17	17	15	14	15
World total	3,357	3,529	3,451	3,924	4,544	4,069	4,069

GRAPES for drying: Production in specified countries averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
United States	940	1,079	1,225	928	1,037	619	920
EUROPE							
Greece	674	398	444	409	534	512	506
Italy	1	1	3	4	12	7	10
Spain	63	36	45	28	38	43	50
Total	738	435	492	441	584	562	566
ASIA							
Iran	145	136	88	198	88	198	218
Lebanon	4/	4/	13	13	13	15	15
Syria	4/ 33	4/ 46	18	17	13	15	15
Turkey	295	203	132	308	330	308	220
Total	473	385	251	536	444	536	468
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	18	24	29	25	22	20	25
Chile	7	7	3	3	5	4	4
Total	25	31	32	28	27	24	29
AFRICA							
Union of South Africa	45	51	42	38	39	39	45
OCEANIA							
Australia	351	376	392	253	253	250	250
World total	2,572	2,357	2,434	2,224	2,384	2,030	2,278

GRAPES for wine: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	11	16	24	18	14	26	17
United States	839	977	1,102	1,515	1,007	1,501 5/	1,620
Total	850	993	1,126	1,533	1,021	1,527	1,637
EUROPE							
Austria	155	90	139	143	141	137	149
Bulgaria	421	412	300	300	500	400	440
Czechoslovakia	71	34	81	65	60	58	58
France	8,763	6,191	6,378	6,850	6,200	9,405	7,680
Germany, Western Zone 3/	406	228	172	326	203	485	362
Greece	575	464	544	583	690	656	679
Hungary	662	454	430	590	769	640	700
Italy	6,736	5,828	5,393	5,917	6,005	6,108	6,158
Luxembourg	13	7	17	18	28	25	20
Malta	5	6	5	2	5	5	5
Portugal	1,202	1,624	1,669	1,349	1,261	1,257	1,125
Rumania	1,160	1,077	850	850	935	780	860
Spain	3,117	3,093	3,486	2,221	1,566	2,256	2,603
Switzerland	89	109	125	112	93	76	101
Yugoslavia	785	717	465	450	850	555	610
Total	24,160	20,334	20,054	19,776	19,306	22,843	21,550

Continued---

GRAPES for wine: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 [1]
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
ASIA							
Cyprus	28	25	24	28	36	35	38
Lebanon	[4]	[4]	12	12	12	13	17
Palestine	10	11	14	15	15	15	15
Syria	[4] 29	[4] 39	15	11	12	13	15
Turkey	193	127	27	21	27	35	30
Total	260	202	92	87	102	111	115
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	1,230	1,246	1,669	1,342	1,633	1,433	1,603
Brazil	139	123	178	162	137	220	220
Chile	469	429	508	495	551	523	556
Peru	31	38	39	44	44	50	50
Uruguay	103	108	115	129	113	123	112
Total	1,972	1,944	2,509	2,172	2,478	2,349	2,541
AFRICA							
Algeria	2,773	1,715	1,350	2,038	2,352	2,324	2,233
French Morocco	90	77	68	59	81	99	132
Tunisia	256	153	76	117	135	163	155
Union of South Africa	219	379	385	385	366	367	390
Total	3,338	2,324	1,879	2,599	2,934	2,953	2,910
OCEANIA							
Australia	116	112	162	224	222	186	235
World total	30,696	25,909	25,822	26,391	26,063	29,969	28,988

GRAPES: Total production by continents, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 [1]
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Total	2,478	2,703	3,098	3,151	2,731	2,839	3,328
Table	688	631	747	690	673	693	771
Raisin	940	1,079	1,225	928	1,037	619	920
Wine	850	993	1,126	1,533	1,021	1,527	1,637
EUROPE							
Total	26,200	22,038	21,878	21,533	21,348	24,796	23,504
Table	1,302	1,269	1,332	1,316	1,458	1,391	1,388
Raisin	738	435	492	441	584	562	566
Wine	24,160	20,334	20,054	19,776	19,306	22,843	21,550
ASIA							
Total	1,624	1,762	1,251	2,057	2,380	2,128	1,953
Table	891	1,175	908	1,434	1,834	1,481	1,370
Raisin	473	385	251	536	444	536	468
Wine	260	202	92	87	102	111	115
SOUTH AMERICA							
Total	2,379	2,339	2,923	2,588	2,958	2,737	2,952
Table	382	364	382	388	453	364	382
Raisin	25	31	32	28	27	24	29
Wine	1,972	1,944	2,509	2,172	2,478	2,349	2,541

GRAPES: Total production by continents, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
AFRICA							
Total	3,461	2,447	1,986	2,716	3,084	3,118	3,098
Table	78	72	65	79	111	126	143
Raisins	45	51	42	38	39	39	45
Wine	3,338	2,324	1,879	2,599	2,934	2,953	2,910
OCEANIA							
Total	483	506	571	494	490	450	500
Table	16	18	17	17	15	14	15
Raisin	351	376	392	253	253	250	250
Wine	116	112	162	224	222	186	235
World total	36,625	31,795	31,707	32,539	32,991	36,068	35,335
Table	3,357	3,529	3,451	3,924	4,544	4,069	4,069
Raisin	2,572	2,357	2,434	2,224	2,384	2,030	2,278
Wine	30,696	25,909	25,822	26,391	26,063	29,969	28,988

WINE: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	3,758	5,289	7,312	6,051	4,803	7,068	4,700
United States	193,200	275,028	314,328	425,925	297,857	425,821	6/460,000
Total	196,958	280,317	321,640	431,976	302,660	432,889	464,700
EUROPE							
Austria	29,178	16,918	26,060	26,841	26,418	25,758	28,012
Bulgaria	52,315	48,532	41,000	41,000	68,000	54,000	59,400
Czechoslovakia	10,900	5,305	11,069	8,903	7,925	7,500	7,500
France	1,603,257	1,148,411	1,166,890	1,253,194	1,134,250	1,720,657	1,405,068
German, Western Zone 3/	76,652	36,221	30,460	57,867	36,103	85,724	64,292
Greece	99,166	79,941	93,784	97,747	118,881	113,069	117,058
Hungary	102,280	70,194	66,449	91,142	119,000	95,000	103,600
Italy	1,060,194	920,781	842,232	940,842	957,124	959,869	966,806
Luxembourg	2,432	1,400	3,170	3,434	5,284	4,755	3,800
Malta	840	970	785	250	785	785	785
Portugal	192,088	259,800	267,112	215,914	209,415	206,351	185,629
Rumania	186,468	169,452	135,000	135,000	147,664	112,500	123,840
Spain	491,217	479,664	553,579	334,108	247,324	356,511	414,234
Switzerland	16,564	20,265	23,272	20,873	17,357	14,163	20,097
Yugoslavia	124,566	116,216	55,579	53,000	100,170	65,000	71,370
Total	4,048,117	3,374,070	3,316,441	3,280,115	3,195,700	3,821,642	3,571,491

Continued---

WINE: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average						
	1935-39	1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
ASIA							
Cyprus	4,243	3,926	3,857	4,517	5,786	5,601	6,080
Lebanon	4/	4/	1,720	1,720	1,748	1,924	2,516
Palestine	729	1,125	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Syria	4/ 1,078	4/ 3,429	2,313	1,720	1,720	1,950	2,250
Turkey	28,921	18,976	3,963	3,064	3,963	5,284	4,530
Total	34,971	27,456	13,953	13,121	15,317	16,859	17,476
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	183,914	181,392	229,837	179,642	330,225	290,598	325,409
Brazil	20,813	18,414	26,696	24,300	20,500	33,000	33,000
Chile	84,815	77,664	91,977	82,964	95,177	92,918	98,968
Peru	2,913	3,473	3,566	4,022	3,952	4,000	4,000
Uruguay	16,042	17,577	19,018	21,311	18,493	21,000	19,040
Total	308,497	298,520	371,094	312,239	468,347	441,516	480,417
AFRICA							
Algeria	450,643	278,701	219,343	334,275	382,197	377,631	369,852
French Morocco	14,660	12,597	11,007	9,607	13,175	18,836	25,097
Tunisia	41,518	24,854	12,258	18,968	21,927	19,549	18,600
Union of South Africa	33,193	57,593	59,853	65,560	67,776	70,634	75,270
Total	540,014	373,745	302,461	428,410	485,075	486,650	488,819
OCEANIA							
Australia	21,152	20,703	41,025	41,054	40,780	32,000	47,000
World total	5,149,709	4,374,811	4,366,614	4,506,915	4,507,879	5,231,556	5,069,903

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Hot-house grapes. 3/ Production in Eastern Zone negligible. 4/ Lebanon and Syria combined under Syria. 5/ Unofficial estimate for statistical purposes only. 6/ Includes relatively small quantities of wine produced from fruits other than grapes.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

Australia has prospects for a total grape crop of about 500,000 tons which is about in line with production in recent years. Usually this crop is divided about equally between wine and raisin production with only a small tonnage for table use.

On the basis of the total grape production prospects, world wine production is expected to total 5,070 million gallons in 1951 compared with 5,232 million gallons in 1950 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 5,150 million gallons. Europe with 3,571 million gallons is by far the principal producer and accounts for all of the reduction in output compared with 1950. All other areas show slight increases with North America up 7 percent; Asia, 4 percent; South America, 9 percent; Africa, 1 percent and Australia, 47 percent. Lower wine production in Europe is largely attributed to smaller prospects in France, Western Germany and Portugal. Spain and Italy, other major wine producers, have improved prospects over 1950.---By Gustave Burmeister, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

CUBA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION STEADY: EXPORTS HIGHER

Cuba's 1951-52 tobacco production is forecast at about the same level as the 1950-51 outturn, according to J. L. Martinez of the American Embassy in Havana. Exports of leaf during January-June 1951 were 58 percent above the same 1950 period.

The country's 1951-52 crop is tentatively forecast at about 76 or 77 million pounds (stalked unstemmed basis) as compared to preliminary estimates of about 77 million pounds in 1950-51.

According to Decree No. 4285, published in the Official Gazette of October 12, 1951, Cuban production of sun-grown leaf for 1951-52 is limited to 65.9 million pounds. However, Decree 4285 sets no limitation on the production of shade-grown leaf. It is reported that growers are expected to plant more acreage to shade-grown type leaf than was planted last year, when production was about 20 percent above the limit of 3.4 million pounds set by the Cuban Government in Decree 3180 published in the Official Gazette of October 19, 1950.

Exports of leaf tobacco during January-June 1951 totaled 23.9 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) compared with 15.1 million pounds during the same 1950 period. The United States, the most important export outlet for leaf during 1951, took 13.2 million pounds; Spain, the second most important outlet, took 6.0 million pounds; Western Germany ranked third, with 825,522 pounds; and Sweden, fourth, with 649,628 pounds. Other countries taking Cuban leaf tobacco during the first half of 1951 included the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy, Australia, Jamaica, Canada, and "other" foreign countries. In addition to leaf, Cuba also exported 17.1 million cigars, 9.9 million cigarettes, 1,735 pounds of smoking tobacco and 3.7 million pounds of scrap tobacco.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

BELGIAN HOG NUMBERS DECLINE; BEEF CATTLE INCREASE

Livestock numbers in Belgium showed a decrease over last year for all types of animals except beef cattle, according to the May 15, 1951 census of the National Statistical Institute. The decreases were not substantial except in the case of hogs which declined from about 1,344,000 head in 1950 to 1,263,000 in 1951.

The decrease in hog numbers was said to be due to the sharp increase in prices for feed grains as compared with prices for hogs following the outbreak of fighting in Korea. According to officials in the Ministry of Agriculture the decrease also is in accordance with the hog production cycle which reached a peak in June of 1950. Total cattle numbers were reported in mid-May at around 2,157,000 head, an all-time record.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the first 9 months of 1951 was around 2,047,000 head. This compares with about 2,193,000, head during January-September 1950. A comparison of the numbers by types shows a decrease in the number of hogs slaughtered this year but an increase for cattle.

Meat production for the first 9 months of 1951 amounted to 232,920 metric tons (513.5 million pounds) carcass weight. This compares with 234,430 tons (516.8 million pounds) during the same period last year. Although beef production was higher this year pork production went down. The production of beef increased from 95,206 tons (209.9 million pounds) for January-September inclusive of 1950 to 102,861 tons (226.8 million pounds) this year, an increase of 7,655 tons (16.9 million pounds); compared with a pork production of about 125,698 tons (277.1 million pounds) last year and 112,030 tons (247.0 million pounds) this year, a drop of 13,668 tons (30.1 million pounds).

GERMAN HOG CENSUS

Preliminary results of the September hog census bear out earlier expectations as to the development of the hog population in Western Germany. Total hog numbers in Western Germany have risen by 2.8 million during the past year, to reach a total of 13.9 million, the highest of any census taken in the Federal Area since September 1936, when the hog population was 14.0 million, and over 1,000,000 head above the 1935-38

September average. The increase in total hog numbers has not, however, kept pace with the increase in human population.

For all categories, except boars and slaughter hogs one year and older, numbers were higher than the prewar average. As compared with September 1950 there were increases in all major categories except young breeding sows ($\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 year) whose numbers fell from 395,800 to 351,900 head. The drop in the number of these young sows bred more than offset the rise in the number of older sows bred. The decline in numbers of bred sows, which reflects breeders' reaction to the current marketing situation and the feed supply position, indicates that the end of the increase in the hog population is in sight.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL RECEIPTS AND DISPOSALS

Receipts of wool into store in Australia from July through October 1951 aggregated over 1.9 million bales, about 26 thousand bales less than in corresponding period last season. Receipts of new season wool at 1,859 thousand bales was about 45 thousand bales below new wool received in the 4-month period of the previous season.

Disposal at auction accounted for 863 thousand bales this year compared with 968 thousand last year, while 7,575 bales were shipped abroad for sale compared with 8,585 in the 4 months period ending October 1950. This left 1,063 thousand bales in store at the end of October compared with 983 thousand last year.

AUSTRALIA WOOL SALES AND MOVEMENT

Sales of wool in all Australian centers during the month of October amounted to 427,457 bales of greasy wool and 13,111 bales of scoured, compared to 500,954 greasy and 10,929 scoured in October 1950. The average prices received were about $0.83 and $1.03 per pound for greasy and scoured wool, respectively, compared to $1.12 and $1.46 received in October of last year.

FATS AND OILS

PHILIPPINE COPRA OUTPUT CONTINUES LARGE

Philippine production of coconut products during the third quarter of 1951 totaled 292,000 long tons in copra equivalent, reports Merrill W. Abbey, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Manila. This was an increase of 20 percent from the 244,300-ton output in the previous quarter.

January-September production, estimated at 771,800 tons represents an increase of over 15 percent from the output in the corresponding period of 1950. Exports of 565,221 tons of copra, 55,330 tons of coconut oil, and 29,423 tons, of desiccated coconut (a total of 688,495 tons in copra equivalent) were 16 percent higher than last year. Only desiccated coconut output remained below that of last year due to poor demand and relatively unattractive prices in the United States.

Total 1951 production continues to be forecast at 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 tons in copra equivalent as against 991,500 tons during 1950. Weather conditions have been comparatively excellent with only one typhoon causing material damage to the crop, and this only about 5 percent. The peace and order situation remains relatively good and prices continue to be quite favorable.

During the first 3 quarters of 1951, the United States (including Guam) received 293,142 tons of Philippine copra. This is 5 percent less than receipts during the corresponding period last year. Aside from decreased exports to the United States, exports were smaller also to Venezuela, Japan and Israel. However, there were very substantial increases to all other countries, particularly in Europe. Thus, while January through September shipments to the American Continent totaled 348,071 tons, or about equal to the previous year's level, those to Europe aggregated 200,249 tons, an increase of fully 150 percent. This may be attributed to a very significant acceleration in European stockpiling activities and a much reduced United States demand due to heavy inventories built up in 1950 and early 1951, coupled with the increasing use of detergents.

The United States continues to receive the bulk of Philippine coconut oil shipments. In the first 9 months of this year 31,992 tons, or 58 percent of all coconut oil exported from the Philippines, was sent to the United States. European countries, principally the Netherlands, Belgium, and Western Germany, purchased 16,350 tons.

During the third quarter of 1951, the Philippine copra market was more or less stabilized at quite favorable levels. Since early August, when quotations finally reached the level of 30 pesos per 100 kilos ($152 per long ton) from the mid-July low of 25.50 pesos ($130), no significant change occurred in the price situation. The month of October saw the market on a slight and unsteady rise attaining a 34-pesos mark ($173) on October 22. Since the resumption of the Korean truce negotiations prices again have tended downward and in mid-November were at about 28.50 pesos ($145). Although the United States market continues to be relatively weak, prices have held up well principally because of large European purchases. On November 1 the quotation for copra in the United States was $177.50 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast, and about $212.50 in Europe. Despite excellent prices, however, the trade feels uneasy about the vulnerability of the copra market to political and military developments throughout the world.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA'S VEGETABLE OILSEED SITUATION

French West Africa's 1951-52 peanut crop is estimated by the leading peanut buyers in Dakar at 854,000 short tons of unshelled nuts, some 190,000 tons more than last season's harvest, according to W. W. Birge, Jr., American Consulate General, Dakar. Of the total output an estimated 640,000 tons are expected to be commercialized, 16,000 tons consumed as food, 110,000 tons pressed into oil by natives, and 88,000 tons set aside for seed. From the 1950-51 crop of 660,000 tons, 435,400 tons were commercialized.

This season's expansion is attributed to favorable weather and to the fact that a greater number of migratory farmers came from Sudan to Senegal for this season having been encouraged by the higher prices paid for peanuts last year. However, even if this year's crop comes up to present expectations it will be smaller than production in prewar years when the volume commercialized averaged over 770,000 tons a year.

Palm oil output following completion of 2 new palm oil plants in Ivory Coast and Dahomey has, so far this year, exceeded 1950 production. When the 3 additional plants planned by the I.H.R.O. (the research organization for oleaginous products) are built, output can be expected to increase further. In the case of the secondary oilseeds, output can be raised rapidly if the price is sufficiently high. For example, this year's shea nut production is better than usual, but much of the harvest will not be taken in for lack of buyers. The crop is too bulky and the distance too great to enable buyers to pay a sufficiently remunerative price to producers. If small pressing plants were set up in Sudan so that the shea butter could be shipped from the source of supply, this market could be expanded. At the present, producers receive only 6 CFA francs per kilogram ($31 per short ton) whereas the c.a.f. price, France, is 25 CFA francs ($130), over 4 times as much.

Natives gather palm kernels only if it pays them to do so. During the past months prices have been lower and smaller tonnages have been coming in. Whereas the price of palm kernels in Conakry was 34 CFA francs per kilogram ($176 per short ton) in March, by June the price had fallen to 19 CFA francs ($98), approximately the pre-Korean level, and there has been little change since then.

While only a start has been made toward increasing output of castor beans, French West Africa is expected to increase output substantially within a few years for use in the pastic and synthetic fiber industry in France.

The only destinational controls still in effect for oilseed products are those limiting the export of peanuts to France and the French Union, plus small shipments for Norway and neighboring West African Colonies in accordance with special trade agreements. Other vegetable oilseeds and oils may be exported to any part of the world. Thus the controlling factor in the marketing of peanuts is the c.a.f. price in France whereas other oilseeds and oils seek the best market.

As of October, the fixed c.a.f. price (France) for Senegal peanuts (shelled) was 100 metropolitan francs ($259 per short ton). It was expected that the price of peanuts would be freed again as it was at the beginning of last season.

What ever future expansion takes place in French West Africa in the production of oilseeds, such as palm kernels and cottonseed, the greater output probably will find ready markets in Europe. This probability is enhanced by Germany's gradually re-assuming its position as a major importer of raw materials, and efforts to effect a greater economic unity for Western Europe which calls for increased exchange of commodities between countries.

Future production of vegetable oilseeds and oils in French West Africa will depend not only upon foreign demand and the world political situation but also upon the extent to which the French agricultural and economic planners put into effect their plans for increasing oilseed production. If the principal peanut growing areas in Senegal should gradually become barren, the future is not bright. For peanut production the question is mainly one of persuading native farmers to use fertilizers. The trend of output of palm products in the long run should be upward if the plans of the I.H.R.O. for developing plantations of higher yielding palm trees as well as construction of modern oil plants are pushed to completion.

The productive capacity for oilseeds in French West Africa is sufficient to supply all of France's needs provided the soil will have first priority in planning and there will be sufficient monetary inducement to the natives who gather the crops.

JAPAN SENDS 3 WHALING EXPEDITIONS TO ANTARTIC

The Japanese whaling fleet departed recently for Antartic waters to participate in the 1951-52 Antartic whaling operations, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The fleet consists of 3 expeditions--one for sperm whaling and 2 for baleen whaling.

The first expedition, consisting of a factory ship, 5 catchers, and 1 tanker, sailed from Osaka. The second expedition, also out of Osaka, consisted of a factory ship, 11 catchers, 2 whale-towing boats, 1 tanker, 1 scout boat, and 4 refrigerated whale-meat carriers. It is expected back early in April 1952. The third and largest expedition departed from Yokosuka and was headed by the largest factory-tanker vessel ever built in Japan. The new 17,000-gross metric ton ship, reportedly capable of processing 37 whales daily, was accompanied by 11 catchers, 2 whale-tow boats, 1 tanker, and 7 refrigerated meat carriers. The latter two expeditions will be operating under the International Whaling Agreement which again limits the total catch by all participating countries to 16,000 blue-whale units.

This will be the sixth season in which Japan has participated in postwar Antarctic whaling operations. Japanese production from the 1950-51 Antarctic operations consisted of about 27,600 short tons of whale oil and 4,200 tons of sperm oil.

It is understood that the Third International Whaling Conference, which was held in Capetown, Union of South Africa, in July 1951, approved a Norwegian proposal that the start of the 1951-52 Antarctic whaling season shall be postponed until January 2, 1952, in view of the fact that the whales are richer in oil later in the season. The new date was approved by the 17 member nations and a tentative closing date for the season was scheduled for April 7, 1952.

CUBAN PEANUT OUTPUT CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Cuban peanut production continues to decline in the face of strong competition from imported lard and vegetable oils. Output from the 1951-52 summer crop approximated 3,750 short tons, unshelled, as compared with 4,000 tons from the previous summer crop, reports J.R. Johnstone, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Havana.

Planting of the secondary winter crop is now in progress. Preliminary reports indicate that plantings will be small. Output is currently forecast at about 500 tons, bringing the crop year total to about 4,250 tons as compared with 5,250 last year. The peanuts from the winter crop usually are kept for seed.

Cuban oil extractors reportedly crushed about 2,800 tons of peanuts from the 1951-52 summer crop, the total oil output approximating 750 tons. This small production comprises an insignificant part of the more than 75,000 tons of edible fats and oils consumed annually in Cuba.

Peanut oil currently is moving slowly into retail outlets. Wholesalers overstocked early in the year, fearing a possible world shortage in fats and oils which did not materialize. The local rate of consumption is so low that only recently have these stocks normalized.

Cuban peanut growers are largely dissatisfied with their present financial returns. During the current year oil extractors have paid from $4.50 to $5.00 per Spanish quintal (about $90-$100 per short ton) for unshelled peanuts. The crushers claim that a higher figure would price peanut oil completely out of the Cuban market. Some growers, on the other hand, find that they can earn more by producing sugar cane. Unless a change in world demand for fats and oils should come about, Cuban peanut production probably will continue to decrease.

During the past year there has been a serious effort to find another oleaginous plant which could compete more successfully with foreign sources of edible fats and oils. Recently, there has been considerable experimentation with chufa sedge (Cyperus esculentus) with encouraging results.

CORRECTION

In the article "U.S. Exports of Soybeans and Oil Set Record" in Foreign Crops and Markets, November 26, 1951, Vol. 63, No. 22, the last sentence of the first paragraph should have read: "For the crop year ending September 30, 1950, combined exports were equivalent to 43,358,000 bushels, with 13,137,000 bushels in the form of whole beans."

MISCELLANEOUS

FALL SOWING IN YUGOSLAVIA PROGRESSES STEADILY AFTER SLOW START

By the end of October the seeding of winter crops in Yugoslavia for the 1952 harvest was reported officially as making steady progress after a slow start. Yugoslav sources state that more than 75 percent of the winter crop area was seeded by the middle of November and that 10 days of favorable weather would be enough to complete fall sowing in the country's important grain areas.

Peanut resistance to collectivization and other economic policies of the Government has been blamed for the late harvest and delays in fall plowing and seeding. There were also other important causes of this year's protracted harvest and delayed seeding program. There were: (1) the large 1951 production, much of which was inefficiently handled with obsolete and inadequate equipment, extended the harvesting and threshing period longer than usual, which in turn postponed the succeeding steps of soil preparation and sowing; (2) agricultural labor was diverted from the corn harvest to the unusually large sugar beet harvest; in normal years the harvest of both crops can be handled simultaneously; (3) droughty conditions in some areas made plowing difficult with limited draft power; (4) the progress of 1951 fall seedings appeared unfavorable when compared with 1950. However, 1950 was a drought year and the small crop was harvested early; therefore, fall seeding was completed long before it was possible in 1951.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. Gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quotation	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Export & intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG	12-6	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	117.85	68.31	11.59
Ashmouni, Good	"	"	"	102.60	59.47	11.59
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	92.35	53.53	11.59
Karnak, FG	"	"	"	207.00	119.99	11.59
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	167.75	97.24	11.59
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	124.00	71.88	11.59
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 820.00	21.83	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	1/ 925.00	24.62	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	12-5	82.28 lbs.	"	127.00	46.56	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	127.00	46.56	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	132.00	48.40	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	12-6	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8400.00	76.20	7.11
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	12-4	101.4 lbs.	Sol	(not available)		
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	(not available)		
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	(not available)		
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	12-6	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	370.00	60.87	2.4% ad valorem
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	450.00	74.04	" "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	362.00	59.56	3.0% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	355.00	40.50	6.33
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	42.97	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.